WOMEN'S HAIR.

## From Heads Bald as a Billiard Ball to Lofty Pates Crowned with Wigs and False Hair.

Denver Tribune-Republican: Two Denver young ladies walking down Sixteenth street the other day wore cropped hair, long, straight ulsterettes, and square topped English hats. They walked with their hands in their pockets, and somebody who saw them asked it "Tommy" and "Willie" were out for their constitutional this morning. The remark attracted the attention of a representative of this journal, who bethought himself to remark the number of young ladies with short hair whom he of young ladies with short hair whom he would see in the streets during th

course of the day.

He did so, and they were legion. Som of the hair was very badly cut, and stood out at all angles, like "quills upon the fretful porcupine;" the hair of other young ladies lay as smooth as any man's, and where the shape of the head was fine, really looked nice and tidy, but these were the exceptional cases. Usual ly the hair had begun to grow, and the effect was something like the ragged end of a half-worn broom. Then there were the girls, with heads bsolutely shaven, just as the bodies of

ers; there were girls with hair curled all over their heads with Langtry tongs, the A white deer was killed several years ago effect for the most part being very stiff, whereas it should have been loose and fluffy, there were girls and girls, some the ghost of a Confederate soldier, who magazine. On the other hand, it is a motorious fact among men who know all the shaved heads were the worst of all. It was quite as interesting to observe how few women knew how to dress the hair, and also how few of them could evidently afford to employ a hairdresser. Studies in hair would be almost as in teresting as studies in heads, and would doubtless reveal quite as many phases of character. The subject would furnish some droll artist with a wealth of ma-

Just when women began to dress their hair, history does not record. The old biblical pictures show women with their hair carefully plaited and tucked behind their ears, much as American girl dressed their locks two years ago. Greek women among the ancients invariable wore their hair in a knot, usually coiled about on a level with their cars. Many of the old pictures show women with their front hair slightly waved, and their heads encircled by fillets or bands of Later in the centuries we find women

with their hair screwed upon the top of their heads and plastered there with pomatums, with never a hair awry, never scolder" to drag its untidy length along In the days of the Elizabethan cour the hair was worn extremely high and dressed with powdered puffs, having the effect in front of what is now known as the pompadour style. The loads of hair worn in those days must have been at exeruciating weight on the head, particularly as it was done with such extreme tightness, in fact, almost fied up in hard knots. It must have been a relief to get those masses of hair off when the lass guest had departed and my lady had sought the privacy of her own chamber. It is not improbable to suppose that these great ladies dropped on the rknees and offered up hearty thanksgivings so soon as they were left alone, for when the bair is twisted up so tight the effect on the head and eyes is terrible. As time went on, ladies stopped powdering their hair and wore it high with

out the puffs twisted into knots over the ears and confined at the back with great tortoise shell combs. The portraits in old galleries show a great many female heads dressed in this way-a style which seems hideous to those who observe it at the present day, and probably looks more peculiar than any other style ever seen even in portraits in this day and generation. After this the hair was parted off at the sides, brushed until it was perfectly glossy, and then rolled back over the ears in the style in which it was worn for many years, and is word so by many old ladies to this day. There is something quaint and pleasing in this way of

wearing the hair-everybody's "gramma" wore it under her caps; her facalways lingers in our memories with the smooth, silvery hair rolled down over her ears, giving her an air somehow, of sweet saintliness which we are sur-wouldn's have been there had her hair been Jone in some modern style. The mothers of this generation crimp their front hair, and it becomes them when it is properly done. The wavy line has a softening effect upon the face, and has a strong tendency toward making faces assume a material expression. It is not liked for young girls, although many affect it as a modest way of dressing the In the olden days long hair was con-idered the "glory of woman." She

cast from all the good influences of hom-and affection. It is not more than hal a century since this fashion obtained in the New England States to such a extent that even now there are found many elderly persons born and reared in that section of country who had as lief see a girl disgraced in any other way as to see her shorn like a lamb of Some years ago nets were universally

worn, or, as the Scotch called them, "snoods." They confined the hair neatly in place, and there was then no ex-cuse for the straggling locks so often seen nowadays on neck and shoulders A Scotch poet once wrote of his sweet heart's beautiful golden hair in this

Come, take off the snood. That you were, Janet; Let me tangle a hand. In your hair, my pet.

In another stanza he calls Janet's ha "A thing to be petted and fondled and kissed." This seems to be the idea most men have of the hair of the women the love. A man very much enamored of his mistress will frequently kiss her hair in grave, respectful fashion, which shows now much he thinks it a part of herself In the same way we rapturously pick up the ourls of a child and cover them ith kisses, thinking they are like so much spun gold. It is as natural to admire beautiful hair as it is to look ad-miringly into a handsome face. No woman was ever thought really beautiful who did not have beautiful hair. The fashion of blonding and dying hair, so much practiced nowadays, is abominable, inasmuch as no artist has yet attained sufficient success in this line to make dyed hair look like anything else. It can be easily detected at a great distance, and is always ridiculed because he was too successful. Lik by the sterner sex, all of whom prefer the natural feminine creature to the one

greater or less degree "made up." Makeups don't go for much with men, who are never so fastidious but that they prefer nature to art. The practice of wearing wigs is anothe abomination which should never be affected unless occasion absolutely de-mands it. These inventions are plainly discernible and are seldom a success from an artistic standpoint. In the same adays by elderly ladies are, when not most carefully adjusted, a wretched kind of ornament which might well be discensed with. Women ought to study their face more as regards hair-dressing. Some

them cannot stand the trying ordeal of the pompadour style, others are not so well suited by anything else. "Bangs" are still woru in Paris, although they are decidedly out in the Eastern cities and have been given up by the ladies who set the mode in Denver and other Vestern cities. Some of these women, in thus doing away with the soft frame of curling locks about their faces, have sacrificed their

are forever stranded on the rocks of ugli-

injurious extent. He according wrote to a medical journal, and was recommended to fill the bowl of the pipe one-third full of table salt and press the tobacco hard down upon it, as in ordinary smoking. The result was very satisfactory. During the process of smoking the salt solidifies, while remaining porous, and when the hardened lump is removed, at the end of the day's smoking, it is found to have absorbed so much of the oil of tobacco

PERSONAL MENTION.

e renewed daily.

as to be deeply colored. The salt should

Andrew Jackson appointed no family connections to office. A little delicacy in a statesman may be discovered here and here in American history, notwithstand the extreme youth of the republic. A WASHINGTON correspondent has four an ex-Confederate general who says that the 'Southern people did not want to go out of the Union; it was their leaders took them out." The Southern people are not as "mean trash" as that. They do not wish to appear in the light of spiritless and unthinking dolts at the time of the war, or of whining bypocrites twenty years after its close. From the banks of the Rhine: "A ric dy received from a relation 'with expecta ons' an affectionate letter, stating how

much she would like to visit her de aunt if she possessed the means to unde take the journey. Ah! if sunty would only send her fit y warks! Aunty simply wrote back: 'My dear N.-I herewiti enclose twenty-five marks for the return arney; you can spare yourself ouble of coming, you know." MR. C. W. WILLIAMS killed a pure whit quirrel on the Canaba river, in Bibb ounty, a few days ago. The equirrel had been seen many times in the swamp by negroes during the past few years, and More than that, it may be asserted, with they had looked upon it with superstition. out injustice to any one, that the Scrib in the same swamp, and the negroes re-joiced at its death. They believed it to be the ghost of a Confederate soldier, who magazine. On the other hand, it is a war .- Birmingham (Ala ) Aye. PROF. TOPISARD concludes in his new ment, that The Century has always been

gree serve to distinguish races, and that color as a rule is an uncertain character, liable to altar in individuals, and difficult o determine and express. As a con-cession, however, to the general practice, he gives a table of classifications of lenominations-white, yellow and black. JOHN T. STUART, one of the most respect ected with the early history of the State, led at Springfield, Saturday, of paralysi I the heart. Mr. Stuart was born in Fair port county, Ky, in 1807. He settled in Springfield in 1828 and began practicing law. There he met Abraham Lincoln and nduced him to read law with him. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Lincoln became a partner of Mr. Sluari, who was everal times a member of Congress, and

was one of the most respected members of ames ever played was recently worked a Chinese in Omaha by a couple of merican sharpers. One of them disese laundry with clothes to be washed and managed to work on the young laun-dryman until he proposed marriage. The ogus damsel sent the suitor to her bogus ther, whose part was taken by shar, er No. 2. The bogos father agreed to the matriage for \$.00, but when the wily pair ot that, the Chinese got left. THE Duke of Somerset died in London Saturday at the age of eighty-one. He acceeded to the title as twelfth duke in 855. Lord Palmerston appointed bim irst Lord of the Admiralty in 1859, but ires Lord of the Admirally in 1806, upon the is resigned the effice in 1806, upon the all of the Russell Ministry. He held the office of Lord-Licutemant of Devenshire rom 1861 until the time of his death. His on and politics was co an Theology and Modern Skepticis lis brother succeeds to the title

Du Quain, an eminent London physian, remarked, in the course of his recent Harveian oration," that fifty years ago a atient could command no ar reathetic to i ace insensibility to pain, no antiception omote the healing of a wound, no ch procure sleep, no antipyretic in gener he past forty-five years the mean dura on of male life in England and Wales as been increased by two years, and that I women by three and a half, the greater ortion of such increase being subseq o childhood and prior to decrepitude. own." Princess Augusta of Holstein te of young Prince Wilhelm of Prassia, a future Emperor of Germany, is said t

ed very wretched about her royal hus and's neglect of her. Once, when abo implained to the aged Emperor, beggin; in to grant her a divorce, the old go an kissed her affectionately and said: a very sorry for you, my dear child, e, I had to keep my old woman, and why ould this young scapegrace be so much LIEUT, Guzzny's theories respecting the North Pels naturally meet with much op-osition in Eagland. It was his fortune aring his imprisonment in the Arctic

peet the conclusions reached by Si scorze Nares and his companions re peeting the Peleocrystic Sea. Having controverted what the English explorer sumed to be facts, he cannot expect to ave his own theories pass unchallenged cean 1500 miles in diameter, round about ctures that the Pole itself is the center in ice-capped and covered with ice from 1000 to 4000 feet thick. These conclusion e rejected by prominent Arctic author ies in England. "Some of the Meath ladies," says th

andon World, "have, with the aid of that ero of habits, Mr. Busvine (whose praise is in all emert hunts), invented a new co rtable, workmanlike, and very become gare, for instead of the old 'body' to th ablt skirt, the upper woman is now lothed in a red single-breasted coat or canting-vest just reveals its color and eattern. This dazzling splendor of scarle as not been universally adopted yet; ; s Lady Heeketh and Mrs. Sam Garne ave made it their hunting wear, it is ound to become popular." "One by one all the old diplomatists he represented Europe at the Court of . James are making way for younge, en," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "Goun leust long ago disappeared. Since Coun huvaloff was recalled, Rossia has been

presented by a succession of ambase lors. Count Munster has gone to Paris and now Musurus, the learned and year rable Greek Christian who has repre-ented for so many years the Sultan of th o tomans, is retiring. His piece is to be aken—it can hardly be filled—by Rusten asha, who will receive a warm welcor L ndon. The new Ambassador is facus as the man who kept peace in the ebanon for a dozen years, and who was a last displaced by French intriguo sole

predecessor, Rustem Pashs is a Chris-Appropos of the retirement of the Aus ian Minister of Public Instruction, Baron enrad, a Vienna paper relates the follow-ing tragic episode, which shows low rig-tly court stiquette is observed in Vienna: as evening, at a so-called "aristocraticule" at the Hotel Imperial, one of h ughters, who was dancing with the Arc uke Ludwig Victor, pinned one of th otillion orders on her pariner's coat, uch a thing is strictly forbidden by enrette, and the duke promptly tore off the oung baroness, being ignorant of ale, went to her mother weeping, and it the hall; and next day Baron Conred ad an audience with the Emperor, beg the insult to his family. But the Emperor miled and told him he would "make it ill right;" and the following day Ludwig Victor called on Baroness Courad and spologized for his apparent rudeness in

e most chivairesque manner. "THE death of Mezaffur, Eddie, Am d Bokhara," says the London Times, "re-powes the greatest of the Central Asian moves the greatest of the Central Asian Khans who played a promnent part in the Russian conquest of Turkestan. Unlike his neighbors of Khokand and Khiva, he retained to the last the distinctive marks of independence, and his runorest deeply interested in the proceedings and asked a great many questions of the spirital forces that he became partials takes. His career was in many respects remarkable, although the last sixteen year have been marked by tranquility, and by the apparent withdrawal of Bolhard forms the policy of fixed hostility to Russia, which has been earlied no for Russian, which has been earlied no for Russian which has been earlied no for the such that he saw him. I The latest crase in hair-dressing for full-dress occasion, consists in a mass and an extended a read many questions of the full-dress occasion, consists in a mass and hasted a fract many questions of the full-dress occasion, consists in a mass and hasted a fract many questions of the full-dress occasion, consists in a mass and hasted a fract many questions of the mass and hasted has a distance of the full-dress occasion. Seed a full-distinct the military here in the full-dress of the full-dress occasion seed pinks. For ordinary wear the two flat knots continue in favor, with the showly of the long sweep up the base of the head.

To bacco and Salt.

An English workingman, just past the indide age, found that his pips, which had been found to him the special of the many trappared with the property of the special way of the long sweep up the base of the head.

An English workingman, just past the indide age, found that his pips, which had been agreed consciousness as and stated in the student of the many properties of the many trappared with the special trappared to the many properties of the many trappared to the many trappared to the many trappared to the spings with the special trappared the spings with the special trappared to the many trappared to the spings with the special trappared to the many trappared to the spings with the special trappared to the many tra

o smoke without feeling its effects to an THE MAGAZINES

Of New York Surpass in Contents and lilustrations Those of Any Other City in the Union, or

In Europe-What They Have Done Bring Out Southern Writers-Scribner's New Magazine.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes that paper that the literary gossips of this city claim that the establishment of a new monthly magazine by the Scribners is now certain and that it will be put under the best management, with profusion, and conducted after the most approved methods in every respect. The date of the first issue is not yet an-Representatives of this great publishing house say that the new periodical will be superior to either of its wo principal competitors. On the ther hand, there seems to be a prevaent opinion that its prospects are no

"I can't see where they are to get be magazine writers than those who con ribute to The Century and Harper's, aid a gentleman who had spent his lif in editorial connection with the staff of a well-known periodical of the same description, "and so far as illustrations go the two magazines now holding the field have the very best that American art has ever produced. They are not likely to be ceaten in the race for lack of money work on anthropology that there are only two types—the blonde and the dark; that the real types—yellow and red trol of Scribners' Monthly. It is were trol of Scribners' Monthly.

not for the statement that the illustra-tions in the new print are to be of re-markable excellence, I should believe that it was to be used in the same way Hougton, Mifflin & Co." . The development of all the magazines in the direction of journalistic prompt-ness in "covering" everything of current naterest is a phase that has largely escaped observation. From a national standpoint this is most clearly perceptible in *The Century* and has given that controlly its immense home sale. But ensidered from a cosmopolitan stand tional defense. It is full of interest ng detailed instructions as to the possi

le securing of uniformity in equipment f militia through the action of the Fed-ral Government. In the February numer this will be followed with an article in the British navy by Sir Edward Ree formerly chief of construction in the the March number Moncure the Krupp gun foundry at Essen, of a personal examination the works. No representative of anflowed to make such an examination, and the resultant article will be interesting for that reason if for no other. The British Navy' contribution of Sir Ed-ward Reed is to be followed during the year with a series of articles on the Con-tinental Navies, and in view of the de-

New Yorkers claim, and with some world from an aesthetic standpoint, we done more than any other force to ing out the latent literary capacity of ery section of the United States. Cerands now distinctively for the great conductive the stands and some distinctively for the great conductive the stands and some time and some time and some time ago in that measure a very substantial time ago in that measure time ago. me time ago in that magazine a very ongly written short story, is to conme his success with the readers who ake up the general public by another the same quaint style, entitled "Unc' inburgh's Prowndin', in Harper's nother Virginian, Mr. Charles W. deman, and Mr. Robert Burns Wilson Kentucky have made something of a stion of farmers is put at \$80,075,000—

a curious fact that has never been sive. Several English statisficians have ablished that Col. Richard M. John-given estimates of the farmers' incomes, on, the now popular Georgia dialect tory-writer, published his "Dukesbor-ugh Tales" in book form through a Balore house and made a flat failure with them, two or three years before they were taken up and printed in Harper's Magazine. Then they "took" like wild-TO MARK TWAIN ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY. Ah. Clemens, when I saw thee last. We loth of us were younger— How foully mumbling o'er the past Is Memory's toothless hunger!

So fifty years have fied, they say, Since first you took to drinking-i mean in Nature's milky way— Of course no ill I'm thinking. But while on life's uneven road Your track you've been pursuing. What fountains from your wit have flowed. What drinks you have been brewing! know whence all your magic camehe source that fed your inward flame. The dreams that round you hovered; Bafore you learned to bite or munch, Still kicking in your cradle. The Muses mixed a bowl of punch And Hebe seized the ladle.

Dear babe, whose fiftieth year to-day Your ripe half century rounded, Your books the process draught betra The laughing nine compounded. So mixed the sweet, the sharp, the strong, Each finds its faults amended. The virtues that to each belong in happier union blended. And what the flavor can surpass
Of sugar, spirit, ismons?
So while one health fills every glass
Mark Twain for Baby Clemens!
Oliver Wondell Holsies, in the Unite
Beston, November 23, 1885.

ractical Spiritualist. Among other evi-ence in the case is the following, signed and sworned to by J. C. Laurie. My dence in the case is the following, signed and sworned to by J. C. Laurie. My father, the late Cranston Laurie, was a well-known and leading Spiritualist for many years prior to his death, all of which time he resided at or nearthe city of Washington, and was a clerk in the United States Postoffice, holding the especial office of statistician. My mother and sister were mediums. About the commencement of the year 1862 my father became personally acquainted with the late President Abraham Luncoln, and my belief is that through my father's influence the President became interested in Spiritualism. I have often seen Mr. Lincoln at my father's house end my Lincoln at my father's house continued from early in 1862 to late in 1863, and during portions of the ime such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President and white late 1863 and during portions of the ime such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President and white late is a such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President and white late is a such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President and of the continued from early in 1862 to late in 1863, and during portions of the time such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President especially the case after the President and of the proposed into the late of the proposed into the late of the proposed into the late of the proposed into the method to see the fact that in the popular Chino-Japanese and by so doing liberated a pair doves. At first sight the metaphor seems rather 'mixed,' but possibly an explanation may be found for it in the fact that in the popular Chino-Japanese and the late of the proposed into the was with him. The practice of attending circles by Mr. Lincoln at my father's house continued from early in 1862 to late in 1863, and during portions of the time such visits were very frequent. This was especially the case after the President especially t

table, I will give you a new one." Onone occasion, I remember well of hearing my father ask Mr. Lincoln if he believed the phenomena he had witnessed
was caused by spirits, and Mr. Lincoln
replied that he did so believe. This
was on a Sunday evening late in 1862. I
fix the time by the fact that I was injured
the same evening by a runaway horse. the same evening by a runaway horse. In 1862, I was fifteen years of age. My father moved from Washington to a place in the country outside the city late

CURRENT NOTES. THE Pacific coast States have about 450, 000 tons more of wheat this year than they can consume, notwithstanding the falling off by comparison with 1881; and crop statistics generally are beginning to tel on the buils who have almost frightened the country into a belief that we would have to fall back on corn bread before

another harvest. A CHRONICLER of Hop Scotch consider that the game signifies the passage of the soul from earth to heaven. In Roman times the players hopped through a laby-rinth, but after the introduction of Chris

THE principal exports from Germany to her new colonies are those staples of life, brandy and gunpowder; while the whole colonial trade scarcely makes a drop in the bucket. The Germans seem to be no more successful as colonizers than the French. If Eismarck's smbition for colonies is to cause heavier budgets, the Germans will come to think as badly of foreign conquest as do the modern French.

THE magnificent silver-gilt dinner serv ice which was presented to the late Lord Ellenborough when he resigned the office of Governor-General of India has been purchased by the Maharejah of Johore, and is to be dispatched to India from England in a few days. The service consists of thirteen decorative pieces, all pro-fusely ornamented and admirably exe-cuted. They are also two candelabra, flower vases, dessert stands, and a number

THERE is an organized immigration novement from Scotland to Florida. The first installment of fifty families will sail from Glasgow on the 26 h. Each of these has from \$700 to \$20,000. The lands to which they go are already secured. Fifty other families, who are also owners of Florida property, are ready to follow as soon as the former have developed a colony. The manager of the enterprise exocuts to move fully 1000 families during

The Pall Mall Gazette in referring to the Burmese expedition remarks that a Brit-ish force never by any chance, no matter who is responsible, starts on any campaign Century gave it a marvelous boom. But an almost equally timely publication is amounced for the January Harper's in Gen. George B. McClellan's article on the relation of the National Guard to the relation of the National Guard to relational defense. It is full of interest dition is exceed ngly fortunate, however, if only one thing has been forgotten. Generally there is inexcusable mismanagement of every branch of supply and trans-

Is a recent lecture on leprosy—a disease which has been widely discussed of late—Prof. Hutchinson of the London Hospital stated that it is not contagious, nor is an hereditary disease, though it may, of course, be transmitted. He believed eprosy to be caused by eating fish which has been somewhat decomposed, or has teen salted. Healthy fish in any quantity will not cause it, but a small quantity so poisoned will. When leprosy prevailed in England, the inland consumption of fish was very large. He cited two cases of cure of the disease, one of which was treated by himself.

THERE are now nearly 2500 brewers in America, of whom probably three-quarters manufacture lager beer alone. Ten years ceply during the ensuing six months is which show a decrease as compared with 1875 are Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Missishich an opening article is in the course preparation by Mr. Charles H. Ham monely, Aranasa Maine Missishich are monely Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Ham monely, Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Ham monely Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Ham monely Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Ham monely Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Charles H. Ham monely Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Aranasa Maine Missishich and Charles H. Cha monely. Areansas, Maine, Mississippi and Vermont do not brew at all. The largest w of justice, that their monthly Penneylyanis, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, gazines, aside from being the best in Missouri, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Accomplished to the report of the British Register-General, the highest rate of mor-cality among any class of people is that of the thing this is true so far as the South is those engaged in the liquor trade, while it is lowest with clergymen. Taking 1000 ly representatives of that section who

imply confirmed by the records of the cottish Amicable Life Assurance Society. These show that the mortality among inn keepers and publicans is 52 per cent. above the mortality of any other class of In discussing the British farmer's earn ngs and taxes, M. Harris, member of Par-

ark in the line of contemporary poesy nearly 15 per cent. of the value of the anoth in The Century and in Harper's. It unal products, which is regarded as excesvarying greatly. Mr. Craigie gives good reasons for estimating the farmers' profits at not over \$150,000,000 annually, which added to the rent charges of \$330,000,000, would give the total profits derived from the products of the soil as \$480,000,000. According to Mr. Goschen they amount to \$700,0.0,000.

IL MORGAGES of October 3d reports that Dr. Freire of Rio Janeiro has inoculated fore than 300 persons with the cultured inoculations are performed with five or six unctures in one arm, and in a few hours afterward the patient complains of head-ache and backache, with a slight rise of

Mark Twain for Baby Clemans!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Uvitic.

Beston, November 23, 1885.

Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist.

The Chicago Religio-Philosophical them in no narrow spirit; and if any of them in no narrow spirit; and if any of them, like David, were troubled because they dwelt in bouses of cedar, painted with vermillon, while the house of God show that Abraham Lincoln was a ractical Spiritualist. Among other evigence in the case is the following, signed

Mark Twain for Baby Clemans!

Hours of the time when she was discovered, and only spoke of a prosperous voyage, without accident of any kind. An examination of the unfinished meal proved the viands to be pure. It was they dwelt in bouses of cedar, painted with difficulty a crew was secured to take they dwelt in bouses of cedar, painted with vermillon, while the house of God was ran between New York and the West Indies. About two years ago she was the prophet in David's time, would have said, 'Do all that is in thine heart.'"

EMMA DELA SETA

and Other American Women Who Married Foreigners and Fell Into the Snares of Brutes and Roues

And Who Had Recourse to the Power of the United States Government

were made seven in number to agree with the courts of heaven, Paradise being the highest. rom reclaiming an abandoned woman o American parentage to the careful test an American and a foreigner. In a word

they are required to exercise a guardian-ship over the rights of Americans or foreign soil.
"I could tell a book of interesting stories about consuls and their work. Some of the incidents which have come to my notice would furnish plots for the strongest book or play ever written. There is one experience I have had which has a local interest. You remember Mrs. Emma Dela Seta, who was drowned with young Morgan in the up-per Potomae? Well, some time before he met her sad fate she visited me here have met few more modest and unas suming young women, and it was her bearing that caused her story to leave such an impression upon my mind. She said that when she was fifteen years of age she met a handsome Italian at a matinee in one of our city theaters. She was infatuated at a glance, and was mar-ried to him the very day of the meeting. The honeymoon lasted four days. At the end of that time the man coolly in

the end of that time the man coolly informed her that that she was not his wife according to the laws of Italy, and ahandoned her. She still loved him and hoped to win him back if she could discover his whereabouts. I told her I would help her. I sent out instructions to all the consuls to find out something about him nd out something about him f possible. Just two days after the poor ady was drowned, and ten years after he had been deserted, I was informed that the man was in Italy, a happy hus-bane and father. This sad romance calls bane and father. This sad romance calls to mind one of a similar nature in which another Italian nobleman figures in anything but a noble manner. The heroine of the story was the daughter of a wealthy Southern gentlemon whose home was in Mobile, Ala. The girl met the Italian and was soon deeply in love with him. He, perceiving the infatuation, determined to gain as much by it as possible. He made love to the girl in the warm Italian style, asked her to be his wife, gained the consent of her father, and

gained the consent of her father, and gained the consent of her father, and married her a few short weeks after they were introduced. The father settled an annual income of \$2500 on the girl and gave his blessing to the young couple as they left for the home of the husband in Florence, Italy. Soon after their arrival at Florence. Italy. Soon after their arrival at Flor-ence the Italian placed his unfortunate young wife in an insane asylum at an expense of \$500, and lived royally on the the raising of domestic animals, the remaining \$2000 of her income for several years. But 'foul deeds will rise, though the earth o'erwhelm to mea's eyes. So it proved in this case. One day J. Schuyler Crosby, then consul at Florence, was showing A parieon friends they were to be excluded from the women's colony in the San Luis Valley. She replied that that was the queerest

es nothing could partake more strongof the educative element. Another
bic into which this magazine will dip
which show a decrease as compared with
which show a decrease as compared with
city, and of course took in the asylam. The poor lady recognized his voice as he was explaining the interesting features of the asylum and called him to her. He listened attentively to the recital of her strongs and promised to see her righted. stood there will be plenty of men on band She could not have confided her wrongs to a more trustworthy person. Mr. Croshy secured her discharge from the asylum, and within a week she was homeward bound. A moral can be drawn from these stories, but I do not know how much good it would do. They at least give a slight idea of the manifold duties of consuls. Consuls are someave made a name in literature have the deaths among clergymen are 556 among put licans 1521, and among inn and losse New York monthlies. It is inhotel servants 2 205. As the report truly ed a fact that Miss Murfree, who says, the mortality of men who are directly of this sort in mind. An American actor their sex is a ainst them, and they will concerned in the liquor trade is truly ap-palling. The Register finds his statistics sumed name. A boy blessed the union. married an Italian woman under an as- be kept down. Shortly after his birth the parents moved

to Nice, where they both died some years afterward, leaving \$25,000 to the boy. The French authorities took charge of the boy and his fortune after an ineffectual effort was made to discover his relatives on either the paternal or maternal side of the house. The consul at Nice pereived a disposition on the part of the rench guardians to get rid of the boy, and so informed the State Department and at the same time requesting permis sion to take upon himself the guardian-ship of the young American. The permission was granted, and the consul-placed the boy in a school in New York, where he is at this time.

"There is one mystery that the consuls have not been so successful in as the cases I have just related. In February, 1876, the Marie Celeste, an Ameri-

York for Villetranche. She had on board thirteen persons, including the captain's wife and little daughter. Some time afterwards she was sighted off Gibraltar by a French steamer. The Frenchmen gazed long and earnestly at the vessel, standing almost still under full sail. Glasses failed to discover any signs of life on board of her. The steamer

surance, but he got a long term in the penitentiary for his pains. The consuls

ginson enlarges upon the influence of Harvard College and its library, as well as other literary institutions, as points in favor of Boston. Dr. Bartol, perhaps, makes the best argument in saying that "Boston or New England has lost literary prestige, it at all, only because the ranks have closed up from behind, and the order, forward, march has gone out to all the land." In other words, the same New England which developed so

to Free Them.

same New England which developed so many portions of the nation materially is now doing the same n an intellectual sense. New Yo s its defeaders, however, in Mr. an Hawthorne. Mr. Richard Watson lder and George P. Lathrop, the latter of whom probably imagines that the center of literary activity moves with the younger authors. Mr. Lathrop thinks that authors cannot get along in Boston, because "the intellectual horizon is somewhat contracted" and "the atmosphere is cold and depressing." The disquestion settles nothing, but the new Brooklyn Magazine has hit upon an ingenious method of getting itself talked about.

ON A TEMPERANCE MAN. A woted temperance man lies here. The green turf o'er his head, No man e'er saw him on his bier Till after he was dead. ON AN AMATEUR ANGLER. He angled in many a purling brook, But lacked the angler's skill; He lied about the fish he took, And here he's lying still. ON AN ACTOR.

tion's part he oft essayed

But never won renown,
And in the last great act he played
Death rung the curtain down;
For fame he longed; it kept afar.
And life was full of jars;
But if he failed to be a star. ON A POLICEMAN. Pause, stranger pause, and drop a tes To pass would be a poor way To show respect—a cop lies here Instead of in a doorway. ON AN HONEST BAKER No bread he needs, he kneads no dough. He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. He did much baking here below. But now he's gone where there's no baking.

ON A HOD-CARRIER. Here lies a hod carrier under the sod: He's happy, there's no doubt of that; He carried in life many a brick in his hod, But never a brick in his hat. ON A DUDE. Go, stranger, go to you der mound
And grief's sad tribute pay there:

"Ah! there," he to the girl would say,
When living, in a gleeful way;
So when we placed him neath the ground,
We murmered softly. "Stay there."

—Boston Couries

A Queer Project. Denver (Colo.) Tribune: Mrs. Oliv Wright of Denver says that there is to be a woman's colony in Colorade and talks in this way about it: "I the first place, there are a great Eastern women who have capital to it thing which will benefit women. can't do anything like that in Eastern them room and liberty; they can do what they like, and I think they will like to do considerable. I have the authority of several gifted and wealthy women in Boston and New York on this question.

I know whereof I speak."
"Where do you propose locating the "In the beautiful, smiling valley of the San Luis. That is where I want to dound to the honor and glory of women. Rich women will build up the colony and poor women will come here and es-tablish industries by which to support themselves. They will likely engage in bee culture, the raising of small fruits She replied that that was the queeres question ever put to her; said she didn't effect in keeping them out of the colony sturdy Amazons on watch, as the fair ladies did in the Princess. It is undern the immediate vicinity of the sunny San Luis about the time the famous col-ony is started. This rather knocks the poetry out of the scheme, but its practi-cal advantages may thus be enhanced. Men won't have any glory down there, anyway; they will have to resign them-

their sex is a ainst them, and they will "IRE COLOREL," Pride of the village, he proudly sits In front of the village at re. And smilingly tells those ancient jokes He's told so oft before; Bows to the Major, who's passing by, And shakes he hand of the Squire, Then breaks the thread of his oldest joke The village belie to admire;

beginning. They will do nicely to fill in

the background, and may sometimes be

Talks of the weather as one who knows
When the clouds are threatening rain,
Thinks wheat will advance sometime And cotton will go low again; The village rossin, and scandal, too, He whispers to Parson Brown, Regrets the story of widow Jones Is now the talk of town. The Colonel knows that before the war The times were better than now; He dreads the fature, but still admits That the world may move somehow. The Colonel belongs to days gone by, Not to the world of to day. And proud of life in dury spent Soon will be passing away.

solemn hush in the village street.
The Colonel has passed away,
nd another link that bound the past
Breaks from the chain to-day.
—Atlanta Constitut

At a Delaware Whipping Post. punctures in one arm, and in a few hours afterward the patient complains of head cache and backache, with a slight rise of temperature. Nausea and vomiting occur in rare casea. These symptoms sometimes last between two and three days, but they are never serious. The inoculations were practiced on individuals who were in the center of the infected locality. None of them died, and only very few presented mild forms of yellow-fever. On the other hand, 200 deaths from yellow-fever occurred in about three months among non-vaccinated.

The Standard of the Cross quotes an exchange asking, "What would St. Paul have said to a \$30,000 altar," and responds: "Well, what would St. Paul have said to a \$30,000 altar," and responds: "Well, what would he have said to a \$30,000 altar," and responds: "Well, what would she have said to a \$30,000 altar," and responds: "Well, what would and preached and wrote in these cities. So far as is shown, he did not concern himself very much about them. But we may be sure that if any of the owners of such college. Philadelphia Press: The men in the

A New Athletic Palace. The Manhattan Athletic Club of New York, have purchased from Judge Hilton the four lots on the northeast cornor of Madison avenue and Fifty-nint street for \$150,000. Upon this plot the propose to erect one of the finest clui propose to erect one of the finest club-houses in the country. The building will be four stories high, of Philadelphia brick and granite trimmings. The frontage on the avenue will be 100 feet by 85 feet on the street, and it will be 73 feet high. The plans show the main entrance to be on the avenue, and on the first floor the club offices, the parlor, 50 feet sonare restaurant library and 50 feet square, restaurant, library and coat-room. Upon the second will be superbly decorated concert-room, with

stage, drop-curtain, scenery, etc., for private theatricals. The floor will be flaished so that it may be used for tenni-or for dancing. Here will also be found hes 50 feet, giving ample light and ventilahes for feet, giving ample light and ventilation. Twelve feet above the floor there
will be a cinder running track of
seet eighteen laps to the mile. Dressinglight rooms, lockers, plunge and Turkish
to baths and all modern conveniences will
have a place. The building will be commenced next month and completed by
October, 1886. The cost will be about

"the genius of a city does not perish with its men." Dr. Frederick H. Hedge takes a similar ground. Mr. T. W.Higginson enlarges upon the influence of Harvard College and its library. as well Cotton Factors.

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